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A Ritualist Church.

The opening on Sunday of the new edifice of the Church of St. Ignatius afforded a striking demonstration of the progress of Ritualism in the Episcopal hurch of New York. It is a very costly structure, on which there is only a very small debt, is a remarkable example of Gothic architecture, and at the opening service, when " high mass was celebrated by Bishop GRAFTON, the Ritualist Bishop of Wisconsin, it was crowded with an apparently sympathetic

congregation. The services approached closely the ratual of the Roman Catholic Church. The robes of the priests, the incense, the Sanctus bell and the genufications suggested Catholicism, and the preacher, the ector of the extremely Ritualistic and exceedingly prosperous Church of St. Mary the Virgin, proclaimed with emphasis that " this church is a part of the Cathoic Church and not a part of the Protestant sect." " is the Church of the worshippers in the Catacombs and through the Middle Ages to to-day," " is the Church authorized by CHRIST through St. PETER." He promulgated the doctrine of the Real Presence, defended the right of the priest to grant, through the confessional, absolution according to the warrant of the Gospels," and conrended that this faith and these practices are growing all over the land " in the Episcopal Church

It cannot be denied by any one familiar with the development of that Church in this country that the preacher had reason for this exultation. The most aggressive party in the Episcopal Church is now the High Church party and it is steadily pressing ahead to further extremes in Ritualism, toward mediævalism, sacramentarianism and sacerdotalism. " The priests of the Church for the last fifty years," said the preacher, "have been cleaning out the wells; do not let the wells fill up again with rubbish and preju-And they have done the work very thoroughly. High Churchism, both here and in England, has advanced far beyond the dreams of the most enthusiastic leaders of the Oxford movement at its beginning in 1833. Even a generation ago, Episcopalians would have been horrified by the " Romanism " of the service and the sermon at this opening of an Episcopal church last Sunday, no matter if they had been included in the High Church party as it then was. But now the teaching of the Real Presence and of confessional absolution in an Episcopal church produces no alarm, no unusual sensation, though we observe that Bishop POTTER was not present at St. Ignatius's to celebrate "high mass," but that a Ritualist Bishop from a Western

Meantime, the Roman Catholic rejects the right of the Church of St. Ignatius to call itself a " Catholic " church, refuses to recognize the validity of its clerical orders, looks on its priests as mere laymen, and regards its "high mass" as an idle or impious ceremony. No matter how near Episcopal Ritualism gets to Rome in its forms it is still classed by Rome with Protestantism and heresy; as a body without true Churchly authority.

diocese was called in for the purpose.

This is a very remarkable situation and it will be interesting to watch the outcome. As it is now, the Anglo-Catholicism of the Episcopal Ritualists is in sharp conflict with the Roman Catholic Church. The Churches which glory in their Protestantism and in their rejection of mediævalism seem to be viewed more respectfully by Rome.

What Language Will Be Spoken by the Boers?

Although the British Colonial Office has decided that the Cape Dutch dialect shall not be officially proscribed in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. it is still an interesting question what language is likely to prevail among the Boers under their changed political conditions. Will it be their own Afrikander Dutch, or Taal, as it is called, or will it be the European Dutch; or will it be English?

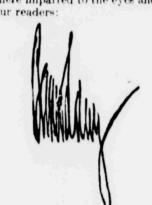
republic enjoined the use of European Dutch in post and telegraph offices, in all Government departments, and upon all printed official papers. In all the State schools, except primary schools where the Taal, or Afrikander, Dutch could be used, instruction was given in European Dutch, and all the head masterships were held by emigrants from Holland. All the well-paid Government clerkships were also occupied by Hollanders. The purpose of the system was, of course, to prevent Boer children from acquiring English ideas and to direct their sympathies toward the European people with which they were racially connected. The attempt to introduce European Dutch seems likely to be abandoned by the Boers themselves, now that they have lost their independence. For every Hollander left in the Transvaal there are twenty or more people of British descent. There are not enough Hollanders to support newspapers printed in European Dutch, which few adult Eoers can read any more than they can tween European Dutch and the Taal,

Boer or Hollander.

into Taal, but it proved a failure. Most It may be an impressionistic transcrip- against fire or tornado." And still he Boers prefer reproductions of the old tion of a dog fight. Whatever it is, it is Dutch Bible, brought to South Africa by great, a miracle of artifice and worktheir ancestors in the seventeenth cen- manship. It ought to be patented; and tury, though they do not understand the maker of it should be Register of the it very well. A history of South Africa | Treasury or cashier of a bank of issue. and some small grammars have been written in Taal, but no grammatical rules seem to have been definitely settled, and the spelling, supposed to be phonetic, is really chaotic. The Taal itself has dialects. In one respect, however, it is superior to European Dutch: the genders of the nouns have been simplified almost as much as in English. On the other hand, the Taal has renounced all distinctions of person in the verb to be: those who speak it say, "I is, thou is, he is, we is, you is, they is." The Taal also employs the double negative, a peculiarity attributed to contact with the French Huguenot settlers in the latter part of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries. The Taal recalls the Scotch through its habit of using diminutives; such as bockje, orlosje, roeltje, for bookie, clockie, birdie. Many old Dutch words, also, which are obsolete

in Holland have been preserved in Taal. The linguistic situation, then, with which the Boers of the Transyaal and is the following: On the one hand, they have their native patois, which nobody the other hand, they have the European and other offices, they will find it almost children taught thus to use it if they choose, but it seems certain that the victory. pressure of circumstances will tend to make them bi-lingual, or English-speak- exaltation or inflation in which the noring, in the towns, where they are brought into intimate relations with their British fellow citizens. Even in French Canada it is observed that in the cities and large | impulse a public duty. We don't know towns the French tend to become bi- the name of it, but it is a first cousin to lingual, and, obviously, there is no comparison between the influence exerted by a highly organized language possessed of a rich literary product, like the French, and a crude and sterile patois. The notion once cherished by President KEUGER that the time would come when the British inhabitants of the Transvaal would have to renounce their mother tongue in favor of Dutch has been relegated to limbo.

A Miracle of Handwriting We are weary of the bilious growlers who maunder about the inefficiency with which handwriting is taught in the public schools. Men whose sprawling, perplexed and hieroglyphical hands make the autographs of RUFUS CHOATE and HORACE GREELEY seem as plain as a pikestaff dare to attack and condemn the script of this age. In time the conquest of the world by the typewriter may make writing an art atrophied or lost, but certain it is that suicide and melancholia are less common among proofreaders than they were twenty years ago. The fare as well as he deserves, but he is might y letter which is the most intimate and forgetful. personal, the love letter, continues to be written and read: and whoever heard the receiver complain of its illegibility? Forgery, which, technically considered. is only supreme skill with the pen, has not died out; in fact, some of the finest artists in this difficult art are still alive In short, we are prepared to maintain against a world in arms that the penmanship of 1902 has more genius than the penmanship of any other age. We need not go to the masters, to the flourishers and splurgers. We take the signature to the first letter that we opened in this office yesterday morning. This signature is at once so beautiful and so good, so full of distinction, subtlety and force, that the pleasure and the benefit of i are here imparted to the eyes and minds of our readers:



Egyptian or Chinese ideography is dull The Government of the South African a whole ropewalk of ancient Peruvian somebody's speech, but his mind was wide quipus would be less expressive. Not awake. ever incised so eloquently by Nipmuck or Hassammissett. The Hebrew alphabet, reënforced by Arabian, Persian, Zulu, Andamanese, Veddah, Ewe, Arunta, early Micronesian, middle Maori, late Kamchatchan, Manx, Cranx and Wawa Monkey, can show no combination and form so graphic. The blind can read it at first sight. See its free sweep, the motion and the beat of it. What grace and gayety of line!

> " Hesperian curis, the front of Jos himself. We can see the signer signing. His hand moves like a whirlwind. There is a swish of ink. Can a name be given to a style so incomparable? Then we venture to call it the Concentric-Centrip-

etal-Centrifugal Eccentric. This signature cannot be forged or imitated by any sober or sane man, Graphic. Here is a partial list of his voca-What does it stand for? Well, what tions and avocations: English. One Dutch paper, the Pretoria | does it stand for? It may be a reproduc-Volksstem, was printed in a dialect be- tion of a free-hand drawing of a dozen of oysters done by OG on the walls of a but it met with no favor from either palæolithic cave. It may be a picture traced in sand by a centipede in a tread-Whether the Taal can be adapted to mill. It may be the mark of an Octopus. literary purposes is doubtful; it is certain | It may be a fountain of fountain pens. that the adaptive process has not yet It may be a diagram of the mean move-

Dr. Parkhurst's Case. We look upon Dr. PARKHURST'S sermon of Sunday last as useful for showing to what extreme doctrine they must resort | Mr. Cronk incloses a gallon of wine every who would justify outside interference fortnight and chews from five to ten cents' with the coal strike. Attack upon the worth of tobacco every day. Notice, howoperators has been founded upon the ever, that Mrs. BEAN is five years ahead of theory that above their ownership of the him. This shows, if anything is needed mines was the higher ownership of a to show, the benefit of shunning pipe and public that wanted coal. PARKHURST | bowl.

argued with this graphic bit of fiction: If I were dying of starvation and had no means buying a piece of bread, and were to go by a baker's where bread was within reach, I should help myself to it. And the way I should reason would be this: 'That bread belongs to the baker. but it is more Gop's bread than it is the baker's and I am one of Goo's little boys (laughter), and therefore understand the proximity of this loaf to be answer to the prayer I offered my Father this morning, "Give me this day my daily bread." [Suppressed laughter]."

"American industry," said Bradstreet's, " has practically bridged over Orange River colonies are confronted the change from hard to soft coal." "It is very certain," says the Chicago Tribune, " that had the strike continued into the but themselves understands, and which winter the methods of heating and cooknever has been used for literary or offi- ing would have been so completely revocial purposes or as the medium of any lutionized as to make a return to former but the lowest grade of instruction. On processes decidedly improbable." The country would have gone on prospering Dutch, which but few adult Boers can if not another pound of anthracite had speak or read, which there is no longer ever seen the top of the earth. Yet any political reason for propagating. PARKHURST likens the need of anthracite If they want to communicate with their to starvation, and to get it he would British neighbors, who will increase in have set aside the Decalogue. He numbers every day, or with British Gov- would make the need of anthracite ernment employees in postal, telegraph superior to every other consideration. and demand a " settlement " of the strike indispensable to learn English. The at the sacrifice of every principle of law present generation of Boers will, no or justice involved in it; and that too doubt, continue to use Taal among when ten thousand armed troops could themselves, and they can have their not adequately measure the spirit of lawlessness to which "settlement" meant

> PARKHURST's is a case of that mental mal sense of proportion is lost. His is the state of mind in which a personal wish becomes a general necessity and a private megalomania.

> Cur conservative Democratic friend, Three-Cent Tom Johnson, jumps from red devil-wagon and whoops: Take 143 men from the Ohlo penitentlary, and

ou would get men with more courage, more brains, ian can be found in the Ohlo Legislature." Tom knows his friends. It seems rather important that a married man should have a good memory, at least, an average memory. There are some mighty forgetful folks. A Cincinnati girl was to be married to an East Liverpool man

n Cincinnati last Wednesday. The guests were met, the feast was set, but a little detail was missed. The groom was absent What to do? Telephone and telegraph began to ask and get explanations. The East Liverpudlian was in East Liverpool. By a great struggle he had succeeded in remembering the date set for his marriage but he had become confused as to the place He had got it into his head that he was to be married in East Liverpool. So the bride and her mother took the first train for that netropolis and the marriage took place. A forgiving bride and a lucky man. May he

There will be a noble feast at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, next week. The treat will be given by a livestock company which is going to have an Angora goat ranch near Cuba. Mo. The bill of fare

" Goat Soup. Pricassee of goat, with mushrooms Haunch of goat Goat's milk lee cream

The Hon. GUM SHOE BILL is wearing a goat-skin ulster and telling the people how to baffle the Beef Trust. Asia Minor is to conquer Chicago and Kansas City

Our candidate for fame to-day is the Hon, JAMES WEIR of Boone, Ia. Mr WEIR is the father of eleven sets of twins, "twentytwo children," as his historiographer kindly explains; eleven boys and eleven girls, and all as straight as a trivet and sound as a nut. And twinship is hereditary in the Weir family. The two eldest daughters married twin brothers. "Within twelve hours of each other each of the daughters gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl." So acquired characteristics can be inherited. Where is old WEISMANN now?

An awful charge has been made against the Hon. HARVEY SAMUEL IRWIN, the Republican Representative in Congress of the Fifth Kentucky district. His Democratic opponent avers that Mr. IRWIN slept during certain proceedings of the House Mr. IRWIN denies the charge. He admits and muddy stuff compared to this, and that he sat with his eyes closed during " If I had been asleep, I would all the wampum of the Wampanoags say so," for "Congressmen and Senators could tell such a tale, nor was birch bark do go to sleep while speeches are being made." They would be miracles of endurance, if they didn't. We wonder sometimes how some of them keep awake during their own speeches. There was the Hon WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, Senator from Nebraska, for instance. He droned away for days, weeks, months; and he would be droning away still if Nebraska hadn't pitied the Senate and sent him there no Mr. SHERLEY, the man who wants Mr. IRWIN'S job, is too sweetly guileless for this world of sin. He would be buncoed before he got to a Washington hotel.

I fine you, I insure you,
I preach you sermons, too
I brew and bake, and undertake,
And cdit when I'm through
And cdit when I'm through

The most accomplished, versatile and many-sided man in Illinois is the Hon. JOHN ADAMS ATWOOD, editor of our treasured contemporary, the Stillman Valley

Police Magistrap Justice of the Peace. School Trustee. Justice of the Tombsic Insurance Agent. Undertaker. Tombstone Agent.

He belongs to six lodges, is secretary or chaplain of most of them; marries more people than anybody else in Ogle county; is "everything from editor to copy boy been carried out. An attempt was made ment of a cyclone. It may be a living marriage he never fails to insure the lives on his paper; and when he officiates at a some years ago to translate the Bible picture of the cruption of Mont Pelée. of bride and groom " and the new home

pines for more activity and complains that time hangs heavy on his hands. He ought to be incorporated as a city.

Passed, without conditions, the examination for admission into the Two-Hundred-Year class:

108. BEAN, Mrs. SARAH, Lenoit, N. C. 103. CRONE, Mr. HIRAM, Dunn Brook, N. Y. Mrs. BEAN was never sick in her life

OFFENCES IN THE ARMY. One Out of Every Twenty Men in Service

Was Tried and Convicted. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-One out of every twenty persons in the military service of the United States was tried for some offence and convicted by court-martial in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902. This showing is made in the annual report of Brig.-Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, just submitted to the Secretary of War. The report is full of interesting statistics as to the conduct of officers and men. The total number of trials by court-martial was 5.311, which was 754 less, however, than the number in the

preceding year. Twenty-five officers were tried by general court-martial and nineteen were convicted, the sentences being disapproved in two cases, and six acquitted. The enlisted men tried by general court-martial, including the cases of a few civilians in the military service, numbered 5,284, of whom 4,864 were convicted. The number of men sentenced to dishonorable discharge was 2,645. Death sentences were imposed on eight enlisted men, four for murder, two for deserting to the enemy, one for desertion and one for robbery and larceny of arms and attempting to steal ammunition after desertion Three of the murderers were executed, four of the other convicts sent to prison for life, and the man convicted of desertion only was sent to prison for The most numerous offence was desertion

there being 1.081 convictions on this charge. Another charge that caused many trials and convictions was disobedience of orders. There were 846 convictions for absence without leave, 263 for sleeping on post and several hundred more for failure to attend drill, quitting post and quitting guard. There were only twenty-five convictions There were only twenty-five convictions for fighting and only six for gambling. On charges of harassing, annoying and looting natives and citizens there were thirty-eight convictions. Four soldiers were convicted of showing disrespect to the mem of President McKinley

The figures of convictions of charges involving drunkenness show 411 cases of drunkenness on duty under the Thirty-eighth article of war, 34 of drunk on duty organ article of war, 34 of drunk on day under the Sixty-second article of war, 294 of drunk and disorderly, 174 of drunkenness alone, 21 of drunkenness causing arrest by civil authorities and 26 of drunkenness in-capacitating for duty.

Twelve enlisted men were convicted of

nurder, 46 of intent to commit murder and 9 of manslaughter. There were 477 convictions of larceny and a lesser number of cases involving robbery and larceny and attempts to commit these offences. Several hundred cases, mostly of Filipino natives, were tried by military commissions. violation of the laws and usages of war. Death sentences were imposed by military commissions in about 235 cases, hearly all natives of the Philippines, and in 128 cases the offenders were executed. Twelve sol-diers were convicted of rape and five others of assault, with intent to commit rape.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir. In one of our leading New York papers I find the use f an asbestos brick advocated as better than

porous brick. Procuring an asbestos brick, which consists of a bestos fibre compressed into a slab about 9x8x2, without any other bond to hold it together, I soaked it in kerosene oil (W. W. 150 degrees) for about three minutes, then put it

to burn longer, one such brick absorbs one and a half pints of kerosene and burns about forty minutes. If the bricks were made with two more holes, one opening from the top, the other from the bottom of the brick and leading into the centre cavity one would have a modified Bunsen burner; all odor removed, and a clean, instant and cheap fire provided, leaving no ashes to be cleaned up.

My object in calling public attention to this means of heating was to benefit the poor, but I find that they are sceptical as to its efficiency and require to be shown its practicability, whereas the better classes readily adopt it without further demonstration.

A. Muller.

628 CARLTON AV . Brooklyn, Oct. 19.

For W. H. Smith for Senator. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having attained the age of three score years, and always a lifelong Lincoln Republican. I desire through THE SUN to express my appre ciation and indorsement of the nomination of William H. Smith for State Senator of the of William H. Smith for State Senator of the Nineteenth Senatorial district, where I have resided for the last ten years and over, whom I know personally as a gentleman of honor, integrity, unimpeachable character, and a good friend of the workingman, a true servant of his constituents, and who is distinctively and characteristically of an Abraham Lincoln type. JOHN A. BIDWELL. 112 LAWMENCE STREET, Oct. 19.

Was This Use of Scripture Right or Wrong? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size In Dr. Park-bursu's sermon on the coal strike, maintaining that the public's ownership in the coal mines was greater than that of the "owners" thereof, he elle-Christ's words to the Pharisees in the twelfth chap-ter of Matthew as authority for one man's taking another's property. I have always understood that these words of

boy who used the word. When I was a boy in North Carolina, among the poor whites of the hills and mountains, every person able to work who lived at the expense of relatives or friends was known as a "s runger." "To scrunge" was to abuse hospitality or generosity. The hardest thing that could be said of an able-bodied man was, "He's scrunging on his wife's folks." There are many "scrungers" in New York. Let the good word live and circulate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

KENTUCKY'S MOUNTAINEERS. Support of Gen. Howard's Appeal for Some Interesting Americans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I

s one who knows something of the needs of

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he mountain people of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee and western Virginia, most heartily commend Gen. Swayne's commen dation of Gen. Howard's efforts at their bet terment, as set forth in THE SUN of this morning? His Lincoln Memorial University a Cumberland Gap, for the education of the young men and women of the nountains, not so much in "book learning" as in the ways of better living, is commendable beyond words, and it is more than worthy of all the money that may be given to him to help the cause he has undertaken and has so well advanced. Millionaires lavishly bestor their wealth on established institutions for educating young men and women in vanced branches, and a gift of a million is of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to be worthy of comment. This is money spen for such education as comes after the stu dent has had the advantages of good homes in communities in touch with the best the world has, and after he has received training from the best public school system in the world. It is well for the student, for the millionaire and for the nation that there are universities so endowed. On the other hand, we see Gen. Howard struggling to raise paltry \$200,000 for the maintenance of a uni ersity which proposes to teach the better way to young men and women whose hom are in the wilds far from the wider civilization of which most of our country boasts; who ive away from railroads and telegraph, and library and church and college and all those gentler and more refining influences which make for better manhood and womanhood.

There are 500,000 people living tributary to Lincoln University who have in them the genuine quality of the American, but it has no opportunity of development, and the re sult is, through all that section, we find poor farms, poor homes, poor food, poor liquor, poor education, poor religion, poor every-thing that might and should be made good and wholesome. There prevail the bloody feuds that have put their red marks on the history of those States, and there ignorance history of those States, and there ignorance holds the people in thrail. It isn't bool learning that those people need, but training in how to make homes livable places; to be taught the little amenities of life; to be taught learning that those people need, but training in how to make homes livable places; to be taught the little amenities of lite, to be taught how to prepare the food that is in abundance all about them; to be taught how to get the most out of the opportunities they have; to be taught something of social pleasures, the proper association together of their own kind; to be taught how to build their houses, and how to keep them when they are occupied; to be taught the sewing machine instead of the shotgun; to be taught the more modern ideas of living, the more modern appliances of labor, the more modern ideas of the world's progress; to be taught sanitation and cleanliness; to be taught new things to take the place of the old that have kept them back three-quarters of a century. Nowhere in this country can a more primitive people be found than among these mountaineers.

people be found than among these mountaineers.

What their grandfathers were, they are; and only such efforts as Gen. Howard is making can improve them. I know one town, a county seat, not fifty miles from Lincoln University, yet two days 'ride, in which there was at the time I was in it, not one foreigner, not a negro, not a shoemaker or a backsmith, or a doctor or a preacher, or a carpenter, or a saloon, or a church, used exclusively as such, or a barber, or a hotel. The church and schoolhouse were one, there were four stores, a brick court house, a jail, and one brick residence. There had never been a circus there, nor show of any kind, and a brass band had never been heard there Yet it was more than half a century old, and many of its people had lived there always, many had never been a way, and many had never seen a telegraph pole or a railroad track. Yet 'they were quick witted, and naturally intelligent, and one boy of seventeen. I knew, was one of nature's born humorists. He could read and write, but his education ended there.

I knew, was one of nature's born bullerists, the could read and write, but his education ended there.

On the way to this purely American town, we were three days driving to it behind a pair of fine blue-grass horses hitched to a light buggy we stopped one day at a mountaineer's house for dinner. He was a man of sixty odd, and owned 2,500 acres of land, too inaccessible to be worth much after the timber was gone, and his log house of three rooms did not have a giazed window in it. The dinner, with a garden full of truck not a dozen feet from the table, with cows in the barn, bees in the hive, and all the resources of good eating within reach, was the poorest I ever tried to eat. After we had eaten and were taking a little rest in the shade. I asked the old man how far he lived from the post office. Two miles in thai direction, and four in that, he said nodding up and down the road. At which one do you get your mail? I inquired. Don't git none. I knew he could get no letters, for probably no one he knew had ever moved out of the country, or could write a letter. Not even a newspaper? I asked in surprise. No. Well, how do you find out what is going on? "Oh, he said with perfect satisfaction, by axin them that knows."

degrees) for about three minutes, then put it in an ordinary kitchen range. Lighting a match, I applied it to the slab, when instantly it burst into flerce flames and burned for twenty-three minutes, but giving so intense a bent that the stovepipe and lids became red hot. I found that the slab, after burning broke off around the edges; these particles, though apparently burned out, kept bursting into flames for a long time after as I have seen a bale of compressed cotton do for days after a fire. Would this tendency not be dangerous if the slab was put to resoak in cit while slumbering flames lay adden withing as a fireproof brick would?

I am in daily receipt of numerous letters of inquiry since you kindly published my letter. Among them one from a Mrs. Charles Francis of Bar Harbor, Me, who writes. We have a couple of bricks which have been in use for their twintures and are used by us for kindling wood dres in fiteplaces."

I have taken a special porous brick and stuffed the cavity running through the contre with asbestos, this process increases the brick to burn longer, one such brick absorbs one and a half pints of kerosene and burns about forty minutes. If the bricks were made with two more holes, one opening from the top, the other from the bottom of the bricks and leading into the centre cavity one would have a modified Bunsen burner; all oder removed, and a clean, instant and cheap the provided, leaving no ashes to be cleaned up.

My object, in calling public attention to

NEW YORK, Oct. 18

THIERS'S PROPHECY.

What Would Happen to the French Republic if It Made War on Religion.

From the Fortnightly Review. In 1869 I formed the acquaintance of M Thiers, who was then wintering at Cannes. I can see M. Thiers even as I write: a stout little gentleman, with a large, white-haired head, featured not unlike Mr. Punch, and moreover blessed, or otherwise, with the squeakiest voice imaginable, notwithstanding which drawback he was. I believe, one of the finest orators of modern times. I had in those days a mania for diary keeping, and M. Thiers's chats supplied me with some ad mirable "entries" which I have carefull; preserved. The Second Empire, wh drawing so near to its close, seemed at this particular time almost as firmly established as the Pyramids. One Sunday afternoon M. Thiers said to me, as we all sat on a seat facing the sea, enjoying the glorious view of the Estrelles, "The Empire will fall sooner than you think.

What will succeed?" I asked. "A monarchy Na, ni," replied he, "never that is impos-

I have always understood that these words of the Saviour in nowise concern the right of private property, but were intended to apply to a breach of the Sabbatical law. What has Dr. Parkhurst to say on that point?

New York, Oct. 20.

Bishop Spaulding on the Commission.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: It seems to be believed that the appointment of Bishop Spaulding as one of the coal arbitrators is in the interest of the striking miners. In view of the Apostolic injunction this can hardly be the case, for St. Paul Says: "A bishop thea must be '.' no striker '.' &c." I. Timothy, Bl. 3.

New York, Oct. 20.

WILLIAM C. BEDDY.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I am glad The Sun has rediscovered and revived the good old United States word "serunger." In The Sun of Saturday you had a brief story of a small boy who used the word. When I was a boy in North Carolina, among the poor whites of the hills and mountains, every person able to work who lived at the expense of relatives of the hills and mountains, every person able to work who lived at the expense of relatives of the hills and mountains, every person able to work who lived at the expense of relatives of the hills and mountains, every person able to work who lived at the expense of relatives of the hills and mountains, every person able to work who lived at the expense of relatives of the hills and mountains, every person able to work who lived at the expense of relatives of friends was known as a "s runger." "To scrunge" was to abuse hospitally or generosity. The hardest thing that could be said of an able-bodied man ble. No, a Republic, which, so long as it steers clear of the traditions of the great Revodiminishing the best influences of re-still the greatest moral force in the

and in the world.

M. Thiers was not pious, but he was certainly not antagonistic to religion, although throughout the better part of his life he was

ROW OVER WESLEYAN TEACHING. Methodist Preachers Denounce the Statement That Alcohol Is Food.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Johnston paster of old St. John's Church in Fulton street, denounced the Methodist preachers of New York, at their weekly meeting yesterday, for declaring false the statement that alcohol is in part food, made by Prof. William O. Atwater, professor chemistry in Wesleyan University, without giving him an opportunity to defend himself. The attack precipitated a

warm discussion The Rev. Dr. Odeil of Calvary Church, Harlem, said that many small villages in all parts of the country outdo the cities in proportion to liquor consumed, and he amount is increasing because of Prof. Atwater's statements. Col. Edwin A. He received all his education here, a Hartshorn regretted having lived to see the day when a Methodist, employed and paid by Christian contributions should give as much encouragement to liquor dealers as did the statements by the Wesleyan professor. Col. Hartshorn is an arrangement of the collection of th assistant appraiser of merchandise at this port

Dr. Johnston protested against "this whole proceeding as unfair, unjust and unkind, and entirely unlike this body. We have deliberately made this meeting open to the public, undoubtedly to hear us subject Prof. Atwater to censure." said he, "and he is not present to answer

"He ought to be censured," a voice cried. "As to that I have nothing to say," coninued Dr. Johnston; "but he ought not to be condemned without a chance to defend himself. This proceeding is neither

manly nor righteous, and is contrary to the spirit of the Gospel."

Exceptions were made in all parts of the hall, one member saying that Dr. Johnston ought to apologize, or retract, or both. Dr. Philip Germond said that Prof. Atwater had been invited, but had de-clined to be present on the ground that

personal phase.
The Rev. Dr. Odell said: "We are witagement derived from the assumed scien-tific deliverance that alcohol has nutritive properties. Certainly, as Methodists, we are concerned for this latest ally of the saloon. We are, in a measure, responsible for him. He is an instructor in one of our institutions, drawing Methodist money for support while giving encouragement and aid to the liquor interests.

"Teachings of the Wesleyan chemist

have contributed to the encouragement of moderate drinking among students in colleges. Parents of young men at Middletown have lamented, in presence of members of the Methodist Church, that of members of the Methodist Church, that the use of liquor at Wesleyan is increas-ing. It is reported that retail liquor dealers have given the name Atwater cocktails to one of the drinks they serve, in honor of he services rendered their trade by this distinguished professor of a Methodist and Christian college."

and Christian college."

Col. Hartshorn said that Prof. Atwater spoke from an exalted position. "He is not only a professor in a Christian college," said he, "but is a Government food expert. and his certifications to the excellence of alcohol as a food are printed at the public expense. Alas, for this carnival of destruction—that a Methodist and Christian college should furnish the apparatus and the professor, the Government should furnish the expert and the printing of the control of the con the professor, the Government should furnish the expert and the printing office, leaving the distillers and brewers to supply the profitable part of the outfit."

WOMEN'S LAW CLASS OPENS. Miss Helen Gould Reads the Chanceller's

Address 20 Students Enrolled. The women's law class of New York iniversity opened yesterday morning for its thirteenth scholastic year at the University Building in Washington square. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. MacCracken, now in Chicago, the Chancellor's address was read by Miss Helen Miller Gould, vicepresident of the Woman's Legal Education Society, which endowed the chair of the lecturer to the woman's law class.

The class, which offers a one-term course in general law of three bours a week, is intended primarily for business women.

who has been at the head of the work for ten years, retires this year to resume practice at the bar, but the introductory address on "The Study of Law by Women." was given by him. He began by congratulating the at the St. Louis Exposition. university on the accession of Dean Ashley to the teaching faculty of the class, on the continued interest of Mrs. Munn and Miss Gould in the prosperity of the school and on the completed endowment.

"Law, as viewed by the general public."

he said, "presents a most unattractive field for exploration. It is hidden deep down under a mass of forms and niceties, and sustains a terrible burden of pedantic erudition and recondite and mystic learning bewildering and disheartening to the student. Women, in particular, have no interest in a mere war of words. But when once law properly appears in its scienonce law property appears in its scientific and philosophical relations, as akin to ethics, as affecting conduct, as inculcating a lofty morality and exhibiting an exalted standard of right, as teaching an exalted standard of right, as teaching us to look into the face and hear the voice of God, then the dignity and nobility, we may say the divine nature of jurisprudence, evokes the reverent contemplation of all intelligent men and women. Some considerable knowledge of law, then, should be sought by every human being who aspires to real education."

piresto real education."

Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society and Dr. Clarence D. Ashley, dean of the law faculty and senior lecturer to the woman's law class, also made brief addresses.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA SAILS. Starts on Its Long Cruise to Join the Squadrons in West Indian Waters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. The torpedo boat flotilla, which is to participate in the West Indian fleet marce ivres this winter, left Norfolk yesterday on its long cruise. It will stop at several places between the Virginia capes and Key West, conducting exercises most of the time. From Key West it will proceed in the same leisurely manner to Cuba and then to Porto Rico, where it will join the combined squadrons of the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic

and the European stations
The flotilla consists of the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur, and the torpedo boats Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Thornton, Stock-Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Thornton, Stock-ton and Wilkes, with the tug Nina as tender. The Wilkes did not leave Norfolk until to-day, but will join the other vessels at Port Royal, S. C., where the first stop will be made. Lieut. Lloyd Chandler commands

Song of the Ticker. From the Boston Name Burea

From the Boston Nove Burrou.

I am all that men dreamed of the Fates,
I weave and I measure and shear;
I am fors of men's loves and their hates,
Am master of hope and of fear.
Click! and for Lazarus
Banquets are apread;
Click! and proud Dives must
Beg for his bread!

I am midwife to history—spell
Her records ere pen can be dipped.
And the world joys or grieves as I tell
Fach tidings in Stb liline serim.
Click: and our armies the
Victory gain.
Click: the assassin
Our ruler has slain!

I am swiftest of thieves. Like the thank.
The fattest of fortunes I metr.
At my word gripe the pante fear's claws.
Despair's darkest torments are felt.
Clickt and the bankrupt his
Rua now meets. "Click: th' echoing hammer Lifted repeats!

NEW HEAD OF THE CARMELITES. The Rey. Plus Rudolf Mayer, an American

Citizen, Appointed. Advices from Rome state that an Ame can citizen, the Very Rev. Fius R d : Mayer, was elected General of the Carme Order at a convention of its heads held

that city on Oct. 11. As Cardinal Gotti, the new head of congregation of the Propagards, is a former head of the Carmelites, the nificance of this election is apparent in a bearing on whatever business will bato be transacted exceening the proper of the Carmeliaes in the Philippines, they are one of the four pendleant only located in the islands

Father Mayer is a native of Parent but came to the United States in boyhoafter ordination to the priesthood loin take charge of the college there and it work he has since been engaged, resided for a long time in Pittsburg. where he was attached to the Holy To

Church.
It is believed that his choice as Go of the Carmelines is only preliminary elevation to the Cardinalate as the 't or shed—in contract thetion to the footed—branch of that error base time been without a re-ore-College of Cardinais. The elec-

Cellege of Cardinals. The evection of Father Mayer will make the Carmelaes third of the big orders who have for near American as their chiefs in Rome. Vather Rudolph Mayer, formerly of Marqueste Celege, May wankee, Wis., is the director of all the English-speaking Jesuits, and Father John Baudinelli, long known here as factor of St. Michael's Monastery, West Holsokeh, N. J., is the assistant to the General of the Passionist order.

Passionist order.

The Carmelies have a foundation in this city in East Twenty-eighth street between First and Second avenues, the atwater had been invited, but had declined to be present on the ground that he did not wish to attend a meeting where the discussion would probably take on a personal phase.

The Rev. Dr. Odell said: "We are witnessing in all parts of the land a rising tide of social drinking under the encouragement derived from the assumed scientific deliverance that alcohol has nutritive properties. Certainly, as Methodists, we have the company has its headquarters at the country has a second at various Church of Our Ladv of Mount Carmel. out the country has its headquarters at Tarrytown.

RECORDS OF MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Deutschland and Lucanta Made the Fastest Trips to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- According to the annual report of Capt. N. M. Brooks Superintendent of Foreign Mails, the recovfor the fastest time made by a mail steame between New York and Southampton last year belongs to the Deutschland of the Hamburg - American Line, with 147.2 hours.
The Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North German Llovd made the next best time, 149.2 hours.
The Lucania of the Cunard Line made the trip from New York to Queenstown in 166.1 hours, and the Oceanic of the White Star Line the same distance in 16

hours. La Savole, of the General Trans-atlantic, made the fastest trip between New York and Paris, via Havre, in 173 hours. The Coptic of the Occidental and Oriental Line, made the fastest trip between San Francisco and Yokolama via Hong Kong. Steamship Company, the fastest trip between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hong Kong, 686 hours; City of Pekin of the Pacific Mail, the fastest trip between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hong Kong, 68242, bours; City of Pekin of the Pacific Mail, the fastest trip between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hong Kong, 6842, bours; Citerogla, of the Northest 624.2 hours; Glenogle, of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, the fastest trip between Tacoma and Yokohama and Hong Kong, 647 hours, and Tesa Maru, the Nippen Yugen Kaisha Line, the faste trip between Scattle and Yokohama, a hours.

WANT CLEAN BILLBOARDS W. C. T. U. National Convention Denognees Theatrical Posters.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 20 .- In the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union this forenoon, Mrs. Emilie P. Martin, of New York, superintendent of the department for the promotion of purity in literature and art, offered reso-The term opened with twenty students on the rolls and the number will probably be increased to thirty or forty before the end of the month.

The resolution urged women's clubs arouse a public sentiment on this matter arouse and the month of the month.

The resolution urged women's clubs arouse a public sentiment on this matter around the month of the mon use by advertisers of woman's face and form is special legislation, as the law now contains no remedy.

Another resolution urged the inderment by all women's clubs of Miss Heist M. Gould's effort to prevent indecent dances

UNIVERSITY MUSIC SCHOOL. Report That Chicago Is to Establish One

With Theodore Thomas at Its Head. CRICAGO, Oct. 20. - There is a stropp belief in musical circles that the proposischool of music at the University of Chicago will soon be established with Theodore Thomas at its head. This has been strengthened by the fact that Presiden Harper, who has already asked Mr. Thomas to become a member of the faculty of the music school, was in conference with him several times last week. If Mr. Thomas becomes director of such a scho university he will continue to fill h as director of the Chicago Orchestra

PROF. HOVEY ON MARTINIQUE. His Report on the Eruption of Mount Peles Issued in a Pamphlet.

The American Museum of Natural His tory in this city has just issued a pamph'et containing the preliminary report of Pro-Edmund Otis Hovey on the volcanic crup Prof. Hovey went to Martinique as the

Prof. Hovey went to Martinique as the representative of the American Museum the expedition having been suggested by President Morris K. Jesup and authorized by the Board of Trustees.

The value of the report is greatly enhanced by many fine illustrations from photographs and by many. photographs and by maps.

Miss Addams for the Strike Commission.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 17. - The Illinois Lederal. of Women's Clubs this afternoon petitioned to dent Roosevelt to appoint Jane Addams of Mause a member of the arbitration comm the following message to the Vilite Hot "President Theodore Rooscett, Washing By a resolution unanimously adopted by the Hi Federation of Women's Clubs in convention se-

bled I am instructed to request you to appoint Jane Addams of Hull House, Caleago, a me of the arbitration commission for the of the coat miners' strike

The resolutions, which were adopted attituded at applause, follow "Whereas. The student of socionary nomics is recognized in the counsels of the coll

strike: and,
"Whereas, Women and children, as well as on homes, are involved in the result. Therefore is the "Resolved. That the members of the Hills State Federation do hereby recommend the tention of Miss Jane Addams in the counsels of the arbitration commission. It is further arbitration commission. First further Resolved. That our president be in trusted forward at once to President housevell the units

imous request of the Illinois I ederation of Wome? S Clubs to appoint Miss Jane Addams a member of the arbitration commission for the settleme the miners' strike." The club women from all over the State are hi-in the belief that President Reoseveit will at his

invite Miss Addams into the councils of the e-mission to defend the rights of the suffering to ers and children in the authracite districts, even if vote is denied her.

How Does He Do It? From the Addison Record Phil Pinkiestein goes about with his pant limbs

surned up.